



Product Search

Farm Seed at a Glance

Does viewing this table on a small screen make you want to cry? We have wracked our brains and have not yet come up with a satisfactory way to display all of this tabular data on mobile devices. Perhaps you can use a device with a larger screen, or can download and print a copy of the table: ([PDF](#)).

ID	Crop Name and Planting Time	Seeding Rate per 1000 sq ft (#) ³	Seeding Rate per Acre (#)	pH range	Nitrogen Fixed per Acre (#) ⁴	Biomass per Acre (tons) ⁵	Uses
8001	Alfalfa 8+ weeks before first frost	0.5	15-25	6.5-7	250	1-2	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees, hay (perennial)
8004	B&B Summer Mix Early Summer	2	75	6-7.5	low	2-2.5	organic matter, weed control
8006	Hulless Barley Spring, soil at least 55°	3	100-125	6-7.5		4.4	organic matter, weed control, food, nitrogen scavenger, feed, straw, hay (annual)
8007	Barley Spring, soil at least 55°	3	100-125	6-7.5		4.4	organic matter, weed control, food, nitrogen scavenger,

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							feed, straw, hay (annual)
<u>8011</u>	<u>Bell Beans</u> Spring or Fall	5	150-200	6-7	high	medium	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, food, feed
<u>8013</u>	<u>BMR Sorghum/Sudangrass</u> Soil over 60°	2	40-80	6-7.5		2-2.5	organic matter, weed control, nitrogen scavenger, erosion control, silage, pasture (annual)
<u>8019</u>	<u>Common Buckwheat</u> 80-90 days before first frost (for crop), last frost to 4 weeks before first frost (for cover)	1-3	40-120	6-6.5			bees, weed control, food, phosphorus scavenger
<u>8020</u>	<u>Winter Camelina</u> 2 wks before to 2 wks after first frost	0.25	5-10	5.6-6.5			bees, food, feed, scavenger
<u>8022</u>	<u>Forage Chicory</u> Soil over 55°	0.25	10	5.5-7.5			pasture (perennial)
<u>8025</u>	<u>Crimson Clover</u> Soil over 65°	1.5	25-50	5-8	100	1.25-1.5	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, weed control, hay (annual), pasture (annual)

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<u>8028</u>	<u>Freedom Red Clover</u> Soil over 50°	0.5	15-20	6-7.5	100	2-3	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees, hay (perennial), pasture (perennial)
<u>8031</u>	<u>Mammoth Red Clover</u> Soil over 50°	0.5	15-20	6-7.5	100	2-3	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees, hay (perennial), pasture (perennial)
<u>8034</u>	<u>Medium Red Clover</u> Soil over 50°	0.5	15-20	6-7.5	100	2-3	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees, hay (perennial), pasture (perennial)
<u>8037</u>	<u>Alice White Clover</u> late winter to first frost	0.25	4-5	6.5-7.5	yes		nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees, pasture (perennial)
<u>8040</u>	<u>Dutch White Clover</u> late winter to first frost	0.5	10-15	6.5-7.5	yes	little	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees, lawn
<u>8041</u>	<u>Ladino White Clover</u> late winter to first frost	0.25	4-5	6.5-7.5	medium	medium	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees,

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							erosion control, silage, hay (perennial), pasture (perennial)
<u>8043</u>	<u>Rivendell White Clover</u> late winter to first frost	0.25	5-10	6.5-7.5	100	little	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees, erosion control, pasture (perennial)
<u>8046</u>	<u>Yellow Sweet Clover</u> Spring & Summer	0.5	15-20	6-8	200	3.75	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, bees
<u>8058</u>	<u>Northern Growers' Winterkill Mix</u> late summer	5	150-200	6-7	medium	high	
<u>8059</u>	<u>Pea/Oat Mix</u> Soil over 50° until Late Summer	5	150-200	6-7	medium	high	
<u>8060</u>	<u>NOFA Cover Crop Cocktail</u> Mid Summer to first frost	1-2	50-75	5.5-7.5	medium	high	organic matter, weed control, scavenger
<u>8061</u>	<u>Grass Seed: CR Lawn Mix</u> last frost to Midsummer	3-4	100-150	6-7			lawn
<u>8062</u>	<u>Magic Carpet Mix</u> Early to Mid-Spring	0.5	25	6-7	100	1-2	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, weed control

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<u>8064</u>	<u>Japanese Millet</u> 2 wks before last frost, to Midsummer	1	40-60	5.5-6		2	organic matter, weed control, silage, scavenger, hay (annual), pasture (annual)
<u>8070</u>	<u>Mustard</u> last frost to first frost	1	15-25	5.5-8.3		5	bees, pest control, scavenger
<u>8076</u>	<u>Forage Oats</u> Soil over 50°, Spring to first frost	3	100	5-6.5		1.5-4.5	organic matter, weed control, feed, straw
<u>8079</u>	<u>Goliath Forage Oats</u> Soil over 50°, Spring to first frost	3	100	5-6.5		1.5-4.5	organic matter, weed control, feed, straw
<u>8082</u>	<u>Streaker Hulless Oats</u> Soil over 50°, Spring	3	100	5-6.5		1.5-4.5	organic matter, weed control, food, feed, straw
<u>8085</u>	<u>Common Oats</u> Soil over 50°, Spring to first frost	3-4	100-150	5-6.5		1.5-4.5	organic matter, weed control, feed, straw
<u>8088</u>	<u>Orchard Grass</u> Mid Spring to Late Summer	1	20-40	5.8-7.5		1-2.5	hay (perennial), pasture (perennial)

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<u>8094</u>	<u>Pasture Mix</u> Mid Spring to Late Summer	1	40-50	6-7	yes		pasture (perennial)
<u>8097</u>	<u>Field Peas</u> Spring, soil over 45°	5	100-200	6-7	150	2.5	nitrogen-fixing, weed control, silage, hay (annual), pasture (annual)
<u>8103</u>	<u>PVO Soil-Building Seed Mix</u> Mid Spring to Late Summer	5	150-200	6-7	150	4	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, weed control
<u>8105</u>	<u>Deep-rooted Daikon Radish</u> late summer to first frost	0.5	8-15	6-7.5		1	erosion control, feed, scavenger
<u>8106</u>	<u>Deep-rooted Daikon Radish</u> late summer to first frost	0.5	8-15	6-7.5		1	erosion control, feed, scavenger
<u>8108</u>	<u>Winter Triticale</u> 2 weeks before first frost to 2 weeks after first frost	3-5	100-200	6-7		high	
<u>8109</u>	<u>Winter Rye</u> first frost to two weeks after first frost	3-5	100-200	5-7		2	organic matter, weed control, food, erosion control, straw, scavenger, pasture (annual)

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<u>8112</u>	<u>Hairy Vetch/Winter Rye Mix</u> first frost	2-3	80-100	6-7	50	1.5-2	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, weed control
<u>8121</u>	<u>Annual Ryegrass</u> Soil over 50°	1-2	25-35	6-7		1.6-2	organic matter, weed control, nitrogen scavenger, erosion control, pasture (annual)
<u>8122</u>	<u>Annual Ryegrass</u> Soil over 50°	1-2	25-35	6-7		1.6-2	organic matter, weed control, nitrogen scavenger, erosion control, pasture (annual)
<u>8124</u>	<u>Ryegrass, Perennial</u> 2 weeks before last frost, to first frost	1-2	30-60	5.2-8			weed control, nitrogen scavenger, pasture (perennial)
<u>8133</u>	<u>Sunn Hemp</u> Soil over 60°, before 8/15	1-2	30-50	5-7.5	100	2.5	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter, pest control
<u>8136</u>	<u>Timothy</u> 4-6 weeks before first frost	0.5	12-15	5.5-7			hay (perennial),

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8139	<u>Hairy Vetch</u> Mid Spring to early fall	1	25-40	6-7	100	1.5-2	nitrogen-fixing, organic matter
8143	<u>Glenn Spring Wheat</u> Soil over 50°	3-4	100-125	6-7		medium	organic matter, food, straw
8149	<u>Winter Wheat Soft White</u> 2 weeks before first frost to first frost	3	100-125	6-7			organic matter, weed control, food, feed
8150	<u>Sirvinta Winter Wheat</u> 2 weeks before first frost to first frost	3	100-125	6-7			organic matter, weed control, food, straw, pasture (annual)
8154	<u>Tall Fescue</u> mid spring or early fall	0.5	15-20	5.8-6.5		high	organic matter, erosion control, lawn, silage, feed, hay (perennial), pasture (perennial)

Key

Best Uses:

bees: provides bee forage for honey production

feed: produces a grain or bean suitable for animal consumption

food: produces a grain or bean suitable for human consumption

erosion control: roots hold soil well

hay: maintains nutritional quality when dried

lawn: suitable for heavy traffic areas, withstands mowing

N-fix: green manure fixes nitrogen, available to subsequent crops when tilled into soil

organic matter: soil builder green manure, produces biomass and improves soil structure

pasture: superior nutrition and yield, withstands grazing

pest control: reduces insect, disease, or nematode pressure

scavenger: quickly takes up nutrients from soil, preventing their loss to erosion or leaching

weed control: physically out-competes or chemically inhibits weeds

³Seeding rates are based on drilled seed in organically managed fields.

Seeding rates vary depending on crop use, timeliness of planting, method of seeding, weed pressure, soil conditions, seed size, and whether the crop is planted alone or in a mix. If you need help figuring out what seeding rate to use, please give us a call.

- For most seed, use the smaller amount in mixes and the larger amount solo.
- For corn, use the smaller amount for grain and the larger amount for silage.
- For broadcasting, increase 20-25%.
- For use in precision planters, decrease 10-50%.
- For late planting, increase 20-50%.
- For forage or weed control uses, increase 30-50%.

⁴Nitrogen-fixing bacteria reside on the roots of legumes. Use inoculant to ensure populations. Y means yes, fixes N, but no info on quantity available. Some rhizobial bacteria form symbiotic relationships specifically with the roots of leguminous crops; these bacteria convert atmospheric nitrogen (which is unavailable to plants) to ammonia and nitrates (which are available to plants). Legumes can often furnish nearly all of their own nitrogen needs this way—exactly how much depends on the species, the soil structure, and weather conditions. If the crop is removed from the field, the fixed nitrogen is removed as well, with little or no residual added nitrogen remaining in the soil; however, if the crop is turned in and incorporated into the soil, the fixed nitrogen is added to the soil and is available in slow-release forms to the following crop. Therefore, quantities of nitrogen fixed are listed only for those crops used as cover crops, and these quantities should not be interpreted as absolute numbers but as indications of a species' relative efficiency at fixing atmospheric nitrogen.

⁵Biomass, or Organic Matter: Succulent biomass makes a rapid contribution to available soil nutrients. Fibrous biomass helps build humus, which improves soil texture and increases nutrient-holding capacity.